THE North-China Herald.

VOL. XII., Nº. 555. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.
By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Matthew Washington Floyd deceased, are hereby notified to pay the amount of such indebtedness, and all persons having claims or debts against said estate, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of said Floyd on or before the first day of April A.D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A.M.

THOS. ALLEN,
Executor.
Dated Shanghai, China,
30m 1st March, 1861.

In the Estate of CHARLES WALLER, *deceased, late Master of the British schooner Neva*

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, in the above Estate, by H. B. M.'s Consul, all persons being indebted to, or having claims against the same, are hereby required to make payment, or send in their claims on or before the 31st instant.

EDWARD F. DUNCANSON.
tf Shanghai, 12th January, 1861.

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Ganges*, Captain. J. BOWEN, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Friday, the 22nd current, at day-light*, (or any time of the night of the *21st* and *22nd*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,300 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which will be received until *Noon of Wednesday, the* 13*th inst.*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Wednesday, the 20th inst.*, and PARCELS at the Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL,
for the Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 3rd March, 1861.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SALE.

THE Bombay Teak built ship "*ANN*" of 800 Tons Register Old Measurement, newly Coppered and abundantly found in Stores. For particulars, apply to

CAPTAIN WALKER on board.
or to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d February, 1861

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day retired from the business of Silk broker at this port, and, in so doing, begs to refer to the advertisement of Mr. F. R. GAMWELL, immediately following.

R. O. MAJOR.
Shanghai, 9th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

IN reference to the above, I beg to announce that I have taken the premises, known as *Tae-fung* (太豐) hitherto in the occupation of Mr. R. O. MAJOR, and have established myself in the business of Silk broker, *heretofore* carried on by him.

F. R. GAMWELL.
tf Shanghai, 9th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL at Yokuhama, will henceforward be carried on in our name, Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL being authorized to sign our Firm.

GEO: BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EZRA M. S. MOSES is authorized to sign our Firm.

MOSES & Co.
6ap Shanghai, 5th March, 1861.

TIEN-TSIN AGENCY.

THE undersigned who has just returned from the above place *viâ Cheefoo*, intends establishing himself as a Commission Agent at *Tien-tsin* and would be glad to receive consignments of goods suitable for that market.

Intending shippers can abtain further particulars by addressing

THOMAS PLATT,
Care of Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.
16ma Shanghai, 5th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAEKEE in the business heretofore carried on by the undersigned at the Silk shop in Yang-king-pang street, *ceases on the 29th of the first moon, eleventh year (March 10th, 1861)* and the outstanding accounts of the Company must be presented within three months for settlement, to HANKEE & Co., by whom the business will be continued at the old stand.

SAEKEE & Co.
27th day 1st moon, March 8th, 1861.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, SAEKEE begs to announce to the foreign residents and visitors, &c. of Shanghai, that he has engaged a place of business adjoining the old house, which he will open in a few days, with a fresh and most carefully selected assortment of the various goods for which he has been so long known and in which he has gained so large an experience, and trusts that that alone will ensure a continuance of that patronage he has so long enjoyed for which he is most truly grateful.

6ap Shanghai, 9th March, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at Shanghai as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style and Firm of T. KROES & Co.

THEODORE KROES.
Shanghai, 1st February, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Shanghai Branch of our Firm was closed upon the 28th February, 1861

All outstanding accounts of the said Branch will be settled by Messrs. T. KROES & Co., of Shanghai.

Mr. THEODORE KROES ceases *from this date* to sign the name of our Firm per procuration in China.

DIMIER BROTHERS & Co.
1ju China, 1st March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the undersigned, will in future be carried on under the title of HOOPER & Co.

JAMES HOOPER.
tf Shanghai, 2d March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has sent in to the Honorable Mr. Bruce C.B., H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., his resignation as interpreter and acting Vice-Consul in H. M.'s service at this port, and within a month at latest, or sooner if a successor arrives earlier to aid H. M.'s Consul, he will proceed to establish himself, as GENERAL MERCANTILE AGENT at Tien-tsin, under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
16ma Shanghai, 21st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, Mr. THOMAS WALSH, Mr. C. W. SPOONER, and Mr. CHAS. W. ORNE in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. WARREN DELANO, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Mr. WM. H. FORBES, and Mr. D. O. CLARK have been admitted partners from this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FRANKLIN DELANO WILLIAMS in our Firm, ceased on *the 27th day of October last*, and our Business will henceforth be carried on under the name of WETMORE, CRYDER & Co.

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
China, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the foregoing announcement, we would intimate that Mr. JOHN KEARNY RODGERS is authorized to sign our Firm in China.

WETMORE, CRYDER & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES LEMAIRE is authorized from this date, to sign our firm per Procuration.

REMI, SCHMIDT & Cie.
1ju Shanghai, 1st December, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. BOHSTEDT will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. JOHN SCARTH in our Firm, *ceased on 31st December*, 1859. and that of MR. ROBERT FORRESTER THORBURN on 31*st ultimo.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is this day admitted a partner in our Firm.

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY MURRAY, is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm here and at Shanghai, and MR. HENRY DICKINSON is authorised to sign our Name in CHINA by procuration.

MR. ROBERT D. PARK'S connection with our Firm ceases from this date; and the management of our business at this place is for the present assumed by our Partner, MR. CHARLES A. DICKINSON.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
20ap Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at Canton as an *Merchant and General Agent* under the firm of MARGESSON & Co.

H. D. MARGESSON.
7ap Canton, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted at this Port by the undersigned, will from the 1st January next, be carried on under the style of W. J. ALT & Co., on which date Mr. HERBERT MONTAGUE WRIGHT, becomes a partner.

W. J. ALT.
30ma Nagasaki, 20th December, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send *in full particulars of the Risk to be taken*; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae. 2d June, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

(St. Péray Mousseux), in	2	dz. c. a	⅌ dz.	T. 10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	,,	,,	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Miss & Co.), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Other Brands), ...	3 & 2	,,	,,	7
Port....................	3	,,	,,	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Foochow Consular Court Case—Keenchow *versus* T. L. Larken. reprinted from the *North-China Herald*, may be had at this Office in pamphlet, stitched, at Tl. 1 per copy.

tf Shanghai, 5th January, 1861.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
at
FOGG & Co.'s; HALL & HOLTZ'S;
and
REIMER & Co.'s

HOUSES & LAND.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the 2d *April next*, at 12 o'clock Noon, if not previously disposed of by Private Treaty, of which due notice will be given. Those premises at present in the occupation of Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., whose term of lease will expire on the 31st March, 1862.

The above comprise 6 *mow*, 6 *fun*, 1 *lee*, and 3 *haou* Land, and on which is erected Entrance Lodge, Dwelling House, consisting of eight commodious and well finished Rooms, with handsome private entrance, front and back Verandahs, front and back Stair-case, Treasury, Bath Rooms, Store Room, and all requisite out Offices for Servants, &c., including Comprador's Room. Also detached range of business Offices, complete.

The Godowns are extensive; also, good Stabling, with Coolies' Offices.

The Premises are most convenient and compact; Floorings unusually well raised, rendering the whole extremely dry and comfortable. The plans were carried out by Mr. Strachan, Architect, and the erection of the buildings, superintended over by an English mechanic. The dwelling house is finished with hard Singapore wood, and the whole property is in excellent condition, it is capable of further extension if *required*, and being very centrally *situated*, and near the Bund, is altogether, one of the most desirable properties in this Settlement.

Apply to the Proprietor,
D. DUNCAN LEWIN.
2ap Shanghai, 5th January, 1861.

HOUSES & LAND.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned is instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Wednesday, the 20th of March next*, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

The following valuable property belonging to ANDREW CONOLLY, Esq., viz:—

The lot of Land situated on the French Bund, bounded on the South by the French Consulate and on the North by Messrs. Rémi, Schmidt & Cie.'s premises, with the substantial, well built House situated thereon, and easily divided into two residences, each supplied with all suitable offices; the whole of the Rooms face the South and are sheltered on the North by Messrs. Rémi, Schmidt & Cie.'s Godowns; also 2 large, well built lofty Godowns paved with stone, the Door and Window frames being of Granite, extensive Comprador's rooms, Kitchens, &c., with Stabling and large Coach House.

For further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
16ma Shanghai, 14th February, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILOT BOAT *NEW YORK* 81 TONS.
,, *J. A. POTTER* 30 ,,

WE the undersigned Licensed Pilots for the port of Shanghae having purchased the above boats, will attend to all communications that may be addressed to us through Messrs. H. FOGG & Co., where we have established our office, and we beg to inform all ship Masters visiting this port that none but *licensed* pilots will be put out of either of the above boats.

WM. H. MOORE,
R. B. WADE,
J. K. MOONEY,
C. H. DOW,
JOHN EVANS.
17au Shanghai, 22d February, 1861.

JAPAN.

WILL be shortly issued at Nagasaki, the first number of a SEMI-WEEKLY publication, to be called

"*The Nagasaki Shipping List and Advertiser,*" which in addition to the usual information in such lists, will contain the latest intelligence on matters in reference to Japan which can be obtained at the place of publication.

It will forwarded to subscribers by every earliest opportunity.

SUBSCRIPTION $2 *per Month.*

The orders of intending subscribers may be sent direct to Nagasaki or will be received at the Office of this Paper where also proposals for correspondence may be addressed to the Proprietor of the "*Nagasaki Shipping List.*"

LOST.

THE undersigned will feel obliged for any information respecting a CASE, containing books and other personal effects, addressed to

Commander COLVILE,
H. M. Sloop *Camilla.*

(or, possibly marked with the initials only G. T. C.) forwarded to Shanghai by the Senior Naval officer at Hongkong per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Formosa*, on the 25th July last, beyond which no trace has hitherto been obtained of it.

W. B. VARCO.
tf Canton, 8th February, 1861.

MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Wm. DATO & Co.

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

豐順 *Fong-shun.*

J. L. ROBERTS,

Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
FRENCH BUND
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
SHANGHAI.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*

LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.

WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.

END OF PARK LANE AND MALOO.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

G. GÜNTHER,

SAILMAKER.
YANG-KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. EDMUND WALLER is authorized to sign our firm in China by procuration from this date.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
6ap 4th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES COCK was admitted a Partner in our Firm on January 1st, 1861.

WATSON & Co.
20ap Shanghai, 15th March, 1861.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at 11 o'clock A.M., on *Monday next, the 18th instant,* before the Sale of Sundries.

A fine Arab Horse.

Lot of Golden and Silver Pheasants, small Japanese Birds and Fowls.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.
o Shanghai, 10th March, 1861.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Monday, the 25th instant,* commencing at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Household Furniture, &c., belonging to H. N. LAY, Esq., also 2 Arab Horses.

The Sale will take place at his residence situated on the corner of Church and North Gate Streets, entrance on Church Street.

On view *Saturday* the 23rd.

H. FOGG & Co.
23ma Shanghai, 9th March, 1861.

FOR SALE.

THE lot of land situated on the Hoong Ku Creek, immediately above the bridge, with the buildings thereon, known as the "Boys School." of the American Episcopal Mission:

白華院 Pih-hwa-yuen.

This lot is well located for business purposes, and has extensive buildings on it. It contains 21 mau, 1fun, 9 le, 3 hau, more or less; and can be divided, from its large water frontage, into two or three good business lots.

Apply to BISHOP BOONE, next door West of the Chapel.

o Shanghai, 13th March, 1861.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1861.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Jany. 10	Singapore,	Feby. 15
Bombay	Jany. 31	Hongkong,	March 1
Calcutta,	—	New York,	Dec. 28
Galle,	Feby. 5		

Latest dates in England from China,—
Hongkong .. Nov. 16 } Received *vid* Marseilles, December 28.
Shanghai ... Dec. 7 }

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 14th inst., at Trinity Church, by the Rev. J. Hobson T. J. BIRDSEYE, Esq. of Shanghae, to SARAH MARIA daughter of the late Thomas Burroughs, Esq. of Derby.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 2nd March, Mrs. F. M. PAGE, of a daughter.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 15th Mar. 1861.		*Ending 15th Mar. 1860.*	
9.—	*Max.* 41	*Min* 32	*Max.* 56	*Min.* 46
10.—	„ 44	„ 39	„ 48	„ 44
11.—	„ 49	„ 34	„ 47	„ 35
12.—	„ 54	„ 42	„ 39	„ 44
13.—	„ 47	„ 40	„ 42	„ 38
14.—	„ 48	„ 41	„ 45	„ 41
15.—	„ 50	„ 41	„ 46	„ 44

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE, ... No quotations.

OPIUM.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
Mar.,	New, Tls.	*Old,* Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
9,	545 *a* 550	.... —	 755	 760
11,	541 *a* 545	.... —	 760	750 *a* 755
12,	544 *a* 546	.... —	 760	 750
13,	 544	.... —	 760	 750
14,	 543	.... —	 760	 750
15,	 545	.... —	 770	750 *a* 755

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Mar. 14th, *Constance,* (Br. sh.), Christian, from Cardiff; 15th, *Juliane,* (Br. bq.), Rosemeyer, from do.; *Ida D. Rodgers,* (Am. sch.), Morehouse, from Nagasaki.

DEPARTED.—Mar. 15th, *Pescatore,* (Fr. sh.), Lacombe, for Saigon; *Alon Prah,* (H. I. M. str.), for Hongkong; *Louisa,* (Br. sch.). Snowden, for Ningpo.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

SHANGHAI.—Mar. 16th, Per *Constance,* Wm. Christian, Master, from Cardiff. 9th Oct.,—Jan. 29th at Pulo Gapes (Gillolo), French ship *Majestus* from Marseilles bound to Shanghai. Feb. 12th Lat. 2° 47 N. Long. 130° 43 East in company with Hamburgh barque *Hendrich* and British barque *Bellona.*

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Constance,* from Cardiff, Mr. Samuel Berey.

◆

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
Jany. 20.

For Hongkong, Paymaster Potter, Mr. Croom, Don José Castellanos, Messrs. Hernandez and Friend, Mr. H. E. Allan. Lieut. G. van Polanen,

For Shanghai, Messrs. C. P. Marsden, Fittock and Duclere.

THE London mail of 26th January, was due in Hongkong on the 10th and should be here on the 17th. Last year it was received on the 17th.

THE P. & O. Steamer with the next outward mail for Europe will leave here on the 22d instant, being two days sooner than given in the Company's time-table.

THE Rebels have made a daring and unexpected attack on the town of Ch'ên Joo situated on the North bank of the Soochow creek—a short distance beyond the "Woodlands." The attack appears to have been conducted with even more than usual cruelty and wantonness, for besides looting the place, and as it is reported, carrying off numbers of the women, they further set fire to the public pawnshop, which on a previous visit to the same place, they had spared, thus leaving the poor outcasts without even the resources of such an establishment to fall back upon. The place it is to be feared is entirely burnt down as the fire which was visible from the Race Course was raging up to a late hour last night.

The Rebels marched in two divisions and surrounded an encampment of a few hundred Imperialists which they could not succeed in taking, though the Imperialists were too much over-awed to prevent their carrying out their original plan of sacking and burning the town.

On some additional troops arriving they were so far able to retaliate as to hurry the Rebels from the scene causing them to leave a part of their booty behind them, and thus are declared to have beaten back the Rebels.

The Criminal Judge of the Province T'ang having been appointed as special Commander of the Shanghai Military Forces has been on a tour of inspection to the camps at Ts'ing-poo, Tze-ti, &c., he reported on his return that the Rebels had assumed so very menacing an attitude that it would be necessary to send reinforcements to their relief, and two thirds of the Shang-hai garrison have accordingly been sent to Tsze-ti from whence and Ts'ing Poo a last effort is to be made to oust the Rebels.

Besides these, some 3,000 troops that have recently arrived have also been despatched to those parts. There are still said to be considerable numbers of Europeans and Manilamen in the ranks of the Rebels at Ts'ing Poo.

The District Magistrate issues a proclamation by direction of the Provincial Treasurer appealing to those who desire to obtain honors, buttons, &c., by purchase, to contribute their subscriptions at once, as there is now great pressure for satisfying the demands of the military.

By a proclamation of the Governor Sieh the prohibition against the native junks trading in rice, as far as regards conveying it to Tien-tsin, has been suspended, owing to there being but little or no Tribute Grain collected here for transmission to Peking.

Native dealers are encouraged to enter into the trade, on the assurance that the only tax that will be levied will be a contribution of one mace per picul on leaving Woosung, no further imports being made on its arrival at Tien-tsin: and that should the Government require to purchase it the full market price of the day current at Tien-tsin will be given for the cargoes.

There are some 20,000 piculs of rice collected at Shanghai for sale.

THERE is no news from the Yang-tszekiang of the progress of the expedition since the *Waterman* reported the *Cooper* afloat, and with the rest of the fleet, starting on the 26th ultimo for Nanking.

When Lord Elgin went up in 1858, the expedition left Shanghai on the 8th of November and was off Nanking, after having been aground once or twice, on the 20th. On the same evening they were fired upon by the forts at Woohoo, about 100 miles from Nanking, for which the city was severely punished and the rebels made most humble apologies. They reached Hankow on the 6th December, remained there until the 11th, and Lord Elgin and suite arrived in Shanghai on the 31st December in the *Lee,* gunboat, having been absent 8 weeks.

On returning they found the river had fallen seven feet at the bar by the entrance to the Po-yang lake, since they had passed up. Here the *Furious* grounded and Lord Elgin and party abandoned her, expecting she would have to remain two or three months, but an unexpected rise in the river floated her off, after she had been there about a fortnight, and she arrived here on the 11th.

The present expedition has been 18 days from the point where they may be said to have got into a fair channel, for gun boats at all events, therefore allowing them the same passage up and down they will only have just now reached Hankow and should not be expected back until the middle of next month, though if the water rises in the river as it is said to do at this season, we may see them in less than a fortnight, the distance from Woosung to Hankow being under 600 miles.

BY the permission of Colonel Pouget we are authorised to state that the band of the 101st Regiment will perform every Sunday and Thursday (weather permitting) before the head quarters of General De Montauban at Messrs. Rémi, Schmidt & Co. between the hours of three and four.

The Programme of the 17th March is as follows:—

101e REGIMENT D'INFANTERIE.

MUSIQUE.

PROGRAMME DU 17 *Mars* 1861.

1°.	L'Enfant de Troupe (Pas Redoublé)	(Gandner)
2°.	Grand air de la Favorite . . .	(Donizetti)
3°.	Ouverture de la Part du Diable .	(Auber)
4°.	Fantaisie sur Haydée (3e Acte.) .	(Auber)
5°.	Hélène (Valse)	(Bousquet)
6°.	Mazurka	(Deneaux)

Le Chef de Musique,
DUMAS.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT,
versus
P. H. BENETT AND G. R. MILLS.

SHANGHAI JAIL, *March 15th,* 1861.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I have not had an opportunity of seeing your last weekly issue but am told that in your report of the British Consular case. "The Chinese Government *v.* P. H. Benett and G. R. Mills." I am stated to have said in my defence that I had never visited the rebels. This is an inaccuracy as I only denied having crossed the Imperial lines during my last trip to the country.

I should feel obliged by your giving publicity to this communication if you have room in your columns.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

P. H. BENETT.

THE report was copied from the Minutes of Proceedings at the Office of the British Consulate.—ED:

THERE are so many copies of the following letter among the community here that any scruples we may have entertained at publishing what may be considered a private letter, are overcome by the belief that the writer seeks to give it publicity; the same animus may put us in possession of the reply of Mr. Alcock which we shall be glad to see.

No. 16.

Legation of the United States, in Japan,
Yeddo, *February 12th,* 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated the 22nd ultimo, transmitting a *compte-rendu* of the conferences, held on the 19th and 21st of January at H. B. M. Legation in this city, by the Representatives of the Foreign Powers, then here.

The *compte-rendu* correctly states that the American Minister was not present at the conference of the 21st of January, but it fails to state that he was not invited to assist at that meeting.

You request me to sign a protocol to the effect that the *compte-rendu* is a correct record of the conferences above referred to.

You must be aware that it is not in my power to certify to the correctness of the report of the conference held on the 21st of January, as the only knowledge I have of the conference is derived from the *compte-rendu* itself.

The conclusions at which you and my other colleagues arrived may be stated as follows:—

That no confidence can be placed in the good faith of the Japanese Government; that the members of the different Legations are exposed to assassinations by remaining in this city; and that for the double purpose of securing personal safety and to produce a sensible effect on this Government, it is advisable that the Legations should retire to Yokohama.

It is my misfortune to be of a different opinion and I will briefly state my reasons for that difference.

The Japanese Government has constantly warned the diplomatic Representatives of existing danger, from the first day of their arrival in this city, and shown its anxiety to secure their protection:

It was only desired that the foreigners should use the same means of protection and precaution which the Japanese invaribly use among themselves: it is well known that those of a rank corresponding to that of Foreign Minister, have their houses surrounded by large numbers of guards, and that they never go out without being accompanied by a numerous train of armed attendants.

Is it just therefore to require the Japanese to protect us with other appliances than those used for their own security?

If the Japanese were acting in bad faith,—if they really desired the assasination of the Foreign Representatives, a simple expression of such a wish would be sufficient, and the work would be done in a single hour.

We have lived in Yeddo about 19 months in safety, and this fact is proof of the desire and ability of the Government to give an efficient protection. The murder of Mr. Heusken the able and faithful interpreter of the Legation, which all lament, and I deplore, was owing to his disregard of the reiterated warnings of the Japanese Government against his constant exposure of himself at night; and his death was the consummation of the fears that I have felt ever since my first arrival in Yeddo.

In judging of the acts of this Government it is of importance that the political antecedents be taken into consideration; for more than two centuries this country was hermetically closed against foreigners; this barrier so rigidly maintained is suddenly removed, and the country opened to foreign intercourse.

It is well known that a large party of men of high rank are opposed to the new order of things initiated by the Treaties, and that in this city that opposition is concentrated and felt in its greatest intensity. The manifestations of ill will are principally confined to the followers of the Damios who present a reflex of the opinions of their chief.

It is unquestionable in my mind that the enormous enhancement of prices on articles of general consumption consequent upon the admission of foreign commerce has intensified their feelings of opposition.

A Government may make Treaties, and observe their stipulations, but it is beyond the power of any Government to control public opinion.

It strikes me, that all the arguments at the conferences refered to, are based upon the assumption that the Japanese Government represent a civilization on a par with that of the western Powers, this is a grave error, the Japanese are not a civilized, but a semi-civilized people and the condition of affairs in this country is quite analogous to that of Europe during the middle ages.

To demand therefore of the Japanese Government the same observances, the same prompt administration of justice as is found in civilized lands is simply to demand an impossibility; and to hold that Government responsible for the isolated acts of private individuals I believe to be wholly unsustained by any international law.

This principle is not acted on in the western world. Not long ago a London jury exultingly acquitted a conspirator against the life of the Emperor of the French. I did not learn that the French Legation in London retired to Dover in consequence of this failure of justice: again, in one of the greatest thoroughfares of Naples the French Minister was savagely assaulted *at midday,* and although hundreds of people witnessed this assault, the would be assassins effected their escape and to this day they have not been arrested. Did the French Legation retire from Naples in consequence of the failure to arrest the criminals?

In March last the Regent of Japan was assassinated, only a part of the murderers have thus far been arrested and of those not one has been punished yet. This delay in inflicting punishment on the assassins of one so exalted in rank as the Regent, shows that the Japanese mode of procedure is different from that of the Western World.

I desire to put on record my firm belief that so long as I observe the precautions reccommended by the Japanese Government, and used by the Japanese themselves, my residence in this city is a perfectly safe one.

To retire to Yokohama with the intention of producing an effect upon the Japanese Government, will I think prove a mistake; there was not one article in the American Treaty more difficult to obtain than the one securing a residence in Yeddo of the Diplomatic Representative of the United States. The Japanese Ministers on that occasion warned me of the grave difficulties which a residence of Foreign Ministers was sure to create in Yeddo, and they were very solicitous that I would accept a permanent residence in Kanagawa or Kawasaki with the right of coming to Yeddo, whenever my duty required.

This retirement of the Foreign Legations to Yokohama is exactly what the Government desire, as it relieves them from great anxiety, responsibility, and expense; and they state that the Legation can be more conveniently protected at Yokohama than in Yeddo.

Instead therefore of the retirement giving a *secousse* to the Japanese Government, it will be held by them as a very desirable result, and I apprehend that a residence there will lead the Japanese mind to confound the Foreign Representative with the Foreign trader, an effect which cannot fail to injure both his prestige and his influence.

For the reasons thus briefly set forth I deprecate the action of my colleagues, believing as I do that it will not produce any beneficial effect, and that it is an important step towards a war with this country.

The people of Japan cannot be raised to our standard of civilization by the stroke of a diplomatic pen; not even if they have a leader of 50,000 soldiers for their schoolmaster. It is only time, patience, and forbearance, that can produce this most desirable result.

I had hoped that the pages of future history might record the great fact, that in one spot in the Eastern World, the advent of Christian civilization did not bring with it its usual attendants of rapine and blood-shed. This fond hope I fear is to be disappointed.

I would sooner see all the Treaties with this country torn up, and Japan return to its old state of isolation than witness the horrors of war inflicted on this peaceful people and happy land.

Permit me to request you to transmit a copy of this note to your Government to be annexed to the *compte-rendu* of the conference held on the 19th and 21st of January.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your most obedient,
humble servant.
(signed) TOWNSEND HARRIS,
Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esquire,
H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

MUNICIPAL

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
SHANGHAI, *7th March,* 1861.

Present WILLIAM HOWARD, *Chairman,*
J. PRIESTLEY TATE, *Treasurer,*
EDWIN PICKWOAD, *Secretary.*

The police were inspected by the Council. The Chairman addressed the men and said that the Council had determined to overlook the Reports on the Police Charge Sheet for the present week, but warned them that a repetition of drunkenness would subject them to a fine of ten days pay, and that, if compelled to dismiss them, their names would be sent in to H. B. M. Consul as persons of untrustworthy character. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Inspector made his report, when his scheme for messing the men was ordered to be tried.

Mr. Hogg attended at the Council Board on claims for repairs to Race Stand. Agreed to be submitted to arbitration.

Upon the application of Mr. Hogg. It was ordered that the gate in the Barrier Road leading to the Souchow Creek be opened.

The Secretray stated in reference to the Road between the lot known as Bowman's lot and the Chinese burying ground, that the late Council had undertaken to pay one moiety of the cost of filling up the ditch in that locality, with the view of widening the road. Both these lots having recently changed hands, fresh negotiations had to be opened in the matter. Ordered that the Secretary do communicate with the parties interested for this purpose.

The Secretary laid a letter before the Council from Mr. Trautmann, claiming exemption from taxation on house No. 230, C. now in occupation of some Silkmen and others, the servants of Messrs. Harkort & Co. Ordered that the position of the house in question be correctly ascertained before replying to Mr. Trautmann.

An application from P. Flaherty for a license was favorably entertained.

A letter from Mr. Tilby was received complaining of the state of the road near his premises and suggesting the propriety of obtaining from the steam Tugs here the cinders and clinkers they are compelled to throw away;—The Secretary to put himself in communication with the commanders of these vessels with this view.

The Inspector of Roads made his report when it was ordered that the Secretary do write to Messrs. Olyphant & Co. with the view of removing an obstruction in the highway near his premises, and of stopping a drain in the same locality. Also that notice be given to the compradore of Messrs. Russell & Co. to remove an obstruction near their premises in Park Lane.

The mason under contract to repair the Bund at the Yang-king-pang claimed payment for work done. The Secretary represented that the work in question had not been done according to agreement and that he did not feel justified in certifying the account. Upon the Contractor admitting that he had failed in his contract; It was ordered that 15 days be allowed to enable him to complete satisfactorily his contract. Otherwise contract to be annulled. The Council then separated.

SHANGHAI, *13th March,* 1861.

Present WILLIAM HOWARD, *Chairman,*
J. PRIESTLEY TATE, *Treasurer,*
EDWIN PICKWOAD, *Secretary.*

The Police cases having been disposed of and the Force inspected, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Inspector of Roads having made his report, was ordered to apply to Mr. How for the key of the gate in Barrier Road and to open the communication with the Souchow Creek.

The matter of the Chinese burying ground at the north end of Barrier Road, to remain over until next meeting of the Board.

The Secretary presented and read sundry letters from military applicants from Hongkong for the Police Force. The Inspector ordered to reply to them by first steamer, stating that the Council are prepared to engage all the applicants, provided they possess certificates from their respective commanding officers of good conduct. The Secretary undertook to write again to Capt. Ingham of the 44th Regt. on this subject.

It was ordered that the Secretary do engage a shroff to assist in the collection of the European taxes.

Ordered that the Inspector of Roads do place himself in communication with the Commanders of the steam Tugs here, to secure their cinders and clinkers for the roads.

Sundry letters were read by the Secretary in the matter of minor obstructions in the roads and disposed of.

Ordered that the Inspector of roads do apply to Messrs. Dent & Co., for removal of nuisance in Bridge Street.

The Council agreed to inspect the alleged incroachment on the Barrier Road by sundry Chinese building in that spot. The Board then separated.

WE have received from Yokohama for publication, a copy of the Minutes of a meeting convened by Her Majesty's Consul to take into consideration the proceedings of the preliminary meeting, published in our issue of 2nd inst. It will be found in our columns to-day,

The interchange of opinions between the Merchants and the Consul brought about at the instigation of Mr. Alcock will doubtless soon show some good result. The Address read by Mr. Consul Vyse is highly satisfactory and explains some of the difficulties which have hitherto presented themselves and to a solution of which all seem now to have turned their attention and by so doing have restored the *entente cordiale* so long unfortunately disturbed. The italics in the remarks of Mr. Clarke are his own.

JAPAN.

MINUTES *of a Meeting of British Residents at Yoko-hama, on the 19th February, 1861, convened by Her Majesty's Acting Consul, for the purpose of taking into consideration a Report and the proceedings of a preliminary Meeting on the subject of existing grievances and obstructions at this Port.*

Capt. F. Howard Vyse, H. B. M. Consul in the Chair.

The Chairman having explained the object of the Meeting in the terms of the Circular of the 14th Inst. convening it, said he would be glad to receive any proposition, or hear any explanation bearing on the subjects for discussion.

Mr. Edward Clarke begged the chairman to read the report of the preliminary meeting referred to, as he (Mr. Clarke) was yet ignorant of what was embodied in that Report.

The Report being read—

Mr. Clarke, said:—

Mr. Chairman.—I rise to claim the previlege of addressing this Meeting on behalf of myself, and also those parties present, who may not have had an opportunity afforded them of reading the reply sent in to Her Majesty's Consul, by those merchants of Yokohama who received invitations to attend the private meeting, held at Mr. Keswick's parlour, on the 7th inst., and I beg to take this occasion of heartily thanking you, Sir, for the kindness and consideration which you have shewn to this meeting, by reading the contents of that document, with which I am now made acquainted for the first time, barring what I have learned by hearsay: and I must now claim the indulgence and patience of you, Sir, and also of this meeting, if, in my attempt to criticise portions of a document with which I can only be very imperfectly acquainted, I may unintentionally commit some errors, arising chiefly there from, and partly also, to the short space of time, during which I have been resident in Japan.

Without wasting the valuable time of this meeting on minor topics of grievances, which others are, or have been, so much better able to deal with, I will now venture to approach at once what I consider to be, of the pith and marrow, of that which concerns this meeting: I allude Mr. Chairman, to the *Currency Question,* and however simple it may appear in the abstract, to hear that a resolution was carried by a majority, at the Preliminary Meeting held on the 7th inst., to the effect "that the Mexican Dollar be allowed to find its own level, &c., &c. still, I humbly think, that it will be trenching too much on the good sense and patience of this meeting, to suppose for one moment that the Mexican or any other dollar or coin whatsoever, could ever find its own level, so long as the Japanese Government for obvious reasons is determined that it never shall. It is, nevertheless, quite true that Article X of Lord Elgin's Treaty, apparently tends somewhat in support of that resolution, but if, Mr. Chairman, we give to this article the careful consideration and interpretation which it deserves, we shall find that it is subject to the same Rules which guide the Queen's Judges, in giving interpretation to clauses in Acts of Parliament, which however well framed at the time of being enacted, are sometimes found in practice to be almost inoperative: in these cases, the Judge is permitted to take upon himself the responsibility of interpreting the meaning of the Act, and the motives of the Law makers for framing the clause: following out this principle in its integrity, I will, Mr. Chairman, with your permission, endeavour to elucidate to this meeting, what I take to be the meaning and intention of Article X of the Treaty with Japan, or rather such portions of that Article, as appear to me to bear practically on the aforesaid resolution.

In the third paragraph of Article X, it reads thus:

"As *some* time will *elapse,* before the Japanese will become *acquainted* with the *value* of Foreign Coin, the Japanese Government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each port, furnish British Subjects with Japanese coin, in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given, and no *discount taken for recoinage.*" I am of opinion, Mr. Chairman, that nothing can be clearer than the intention and meaning of the third paragraph of Article X, and I think also that it is quite competent to this Meeting to interpret it in a *large sense*. It was self evident to the framers of the treaty—(and the foresight displayed does them infinite credit,)—that *some* time must elapse, before foreign coin could become current in this country, but, as it was desirable to fix a definite period, twelve months was the short space accorded, for the exchange of weight for weight coins, and doubtless the framers, (for the major part at least) thought such a period ample, but unfortunately the contrary is the fact—twelve month has *not* been enough—and such being the case, I humbly think, Mr. Chairman, that *we have a right*, to fall back on the *meaning* and *intention* of Article X of the Treaty and in accordance with this, I beg, Mr. Chairman to put the following resolution to this meeting:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable, that Her Majesty's Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary, be humbly requested to take such steps as he may see fit and desirable, to obtain from the Japanese Government a fresh grant of time for the exchange of Japanese for foreign coins, less the deduction of such a per centage as will be found to remunerate the Japanese Mint, but which in the opinion of this meeting, should not exceed a maximum royalty of four per cent."

Mr. W. Keswick—begged that before pronouncing on the currency question, the meeting would well consider whether the exchange system would, in the end, be to the advantage of foreign trade. He (Mr. Keswick) was of opinion it would not; and certainly thought it wiser, with a view to the future, to abide by the treaty, and to endeavour to make the foreign coinage take up a position and find its way here as elsewhere. Where a large trade had to be conducted, the expense of coinage and the delays that would attend in every stage of such a system in Japan, and the evident impolicy of such a step in its future consequences—all spoke strongly in favor of abiding by the treaty stipulation on this head.

Mr. Clarke, again rose and made the following rejoinder:—

At the risk of repetion, he must beg to remind Mr. Keswick, that he was but very imperfectly acquainted, (for reasons already stated to the meeting) with what was termed the chief point at issue, but in reverting to that portion of the Currency Question which tended in the direction of making a legal tender of the Mexican or any other dollar, in what he believed to be an independent State, populated by a people of high spirit, and who moreover possess a coinage *superior* in some important respects to that of the States of Central Europe, *(more particularly those composing the Zollverein,)* to wit, the admirable bronze coin of one tempo, which he then held in his hand, and he must beg to record it as his deliberate conviction, that the French might with *equal* justice, insist on the five franc piece, being made a legal tender in England.

Mr. Clarke's motion, seconded by Mr. Elmstone was then put to the meeting—For the motion 10, Against it 24, Resolution carried by 14.

No other motion being put, the Consul then addressed the meeting, stating that he was very glad to meet so large a body of the British residents at this Port, not only to hear what observations they might wish to make on the several matters to be taken into consideration, but on his own part to give them such information, as might be in his power, to assist them in coming to a right conclusion. In furtherance of this object there were some data in respect to the steps which had hitherto been taken by the British Authorities, that he would avail himself of the present occasion to put them in possession of, the better to enable them to deal in a practical manner with the question to be discussed. To prevent doubt or misapprehension as to the details, he had committed them to paper, and before proceeding to read them he would further say, that he not only was glad to have this opportunity of meeting them for the purpose of taking into consideration many questions directly affecting their interests, because the full and fair discussion with a free interchange of opinions was, he thought, one of the best modes of arriving at the truth, but he hoped the proceedings of that day might go far to remove many misconceptions; and prepare the way for a better understanding in future, in all that concerned their mutual relations and the position of residents in the country. The following statement was then read by the Consul:

"I ought in the first place to inform you, that the letter of the Committee nominated at a preliminary Meeting, and which was addressed to me on the 15th instant, enclosing the Minute of the proceedings, was duly laid before Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and I am directed to inform you, that he read the whole with great interest, and observed with satisfaction the excellent spirit in which you had set about the consideration of the grave matters brought under your notice. I am further to assure you of his earnest desire to contribute by every means in his power to the improvement of your position generally; and the removal of any grievances that can be shown upon full information of all the local conditions, to admit of practical remedy.

He has instructed me accordingly, to afford you every information as to the steps which have hitherto been taken with the Japanese government and authorities, towards the improvement of trade; the security of life and property; the Custom-house system at this port; and the occupation of land for building purposes; and to enable me to do so more effectually, I have had access to all the sources of information the Legation affords. I think you will see, in what I shall now before lay you, abundant evidence of watchful regard for every legitimate interest; and that no efforts have been spared by Her Majesty's Envoy, in communication with the government at Yeddo, to advance these interests, and avert the dangers which have menaced both you and them. It will probably best promote the objects of the Meeting, if in the data I now wish to lay before you I follow the order observed in the despatch of Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and subsequently in the proceedings of the preliminary Meeting and the letter of the Committee.

The Currency.—The Treaty stipulates, that "all Foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and shall pass for it's corresponding weight in Japanese coin of the same description." That has not hitherto been the case; and while there is no dispute about the obligation of the government of this country to do all that is in it's power to give effect to this clause, there is a question, and a difficult one, as to how far it is in the power of this, or any other government, to force a foreign coinage into general circulation, and at a fixed rate or valuation! The Japanese government say it cannot; and even in the case of a single coin,—the dollar,—that it has already, as a government, done all it can do, and failed. That it has issued an edict throughout the Empire making all foreign coins legal tenders, weight for weight,—that it has even attempted, with the concurrence of the Foreign representatives, to secure the circulation of the dollar (at something less than weight for weight, in view of the facility of exchange) and stamped a certain number with a government stamp of three itzebus, but still they only find circulation at the ports; and that varying at a depreciated rate of two, or two and a-half Itzebus; while in the interior there is a reason to believe they have no currency.

Is there any remedy for this?

That is the question, for consideration. Because it is to be remembered, that no treaty can be invoked to effect an impossibility. Many may believe that the Japanese government are not acting with good faith in the matter, but are themselves the chief impediments to the free circulation of the dollar at it's full value, and that in any case they have the power, if they had the will to secure their currency both at the open ports and elsewhere. But it must be remembered on the other hand that the difficulty, not to say impossibility of forcing a foreign coinage on a people, is of universal experience—however despotic or absolute the government. In China, where they have no coinage to displace, where a coinage of any kind is a great desideratum, and where dollars of Spain and of American States, all of the same (or nearly the same) intrinsic value, have for the last twenty years been in circulation at five ports on the coast, with the government of the country passive—in the matter, having no obvious interest one way or the other, this free circulation throughout the country, is as far as ever from being attained. Even in the case of those districts where our large dealings in Tea and Silk have,—so to say, forced foreign specie into circulation, the result was not the general circulation of dollars bearing all a pretty equal value, but an unmeaning preference for the only one of those that was obsolete and could not be reproduced — the Carolus dollar, — to which obsolete coin an entirely fictitious value was attached by the Chinese, continually increasing until they were at last used up, and not to be had at all, to the depreciation of all other dollars, some thirty or forty per cent. The circulation of a western coinage in an eastern country, must then be admitted to present great difficulties, and some that may be quite insurmountable, even where there is no active influence of a government to prevent it's currency, or even no want of good faith to help. On the other hand, although it is to some extent an evil to the foreign merchant not to be able to circulate the coinage of his own country, and buy produce with it, weight for weight against native coins, the committee have rightly shown it is not so great an evil as has been often represented; nor is it altogether unmixed with good.

If it tends to restrict the export trade of Japanese produce, it certainly no less serves to increase and develope a trade in Imports. And again whether the dollar be nominally rated by the Japanese at two and a-half Itsebues or at two, it does not follow that more dollars must be paid for a chest of Tea or a bale of Silk, than if they were rated at three or more; because it is to be assumed, that the foreign merchant will only give as many dollars as he calculates it is worth, to leave him a fair profit; and if they were to circulate at their weight value of three hundred and eleven or three hundred and twelve per $100, competition would still keep up the price of Japanese produce to the same margin of profit.

Lastly no large trade could be conducted by means of this coinage only, any more than it could by shillings and six pences. Such at least are some of the considerations which it appears desirable should be carefully weighed, and kept in view, before any proposals are made, by means of more or less determined effort and action upon the Japanese Government, to alter what actually exists; and which perhaps may only be altered by risking some greater or unforeseen derangement in monetary and commercial relations. These suggestions are thrown out in view also of a considerable diversity of opinion among the Community here; which is at all times an additional reason for caution, and for mature deliberation in any steps recommended. It may be true that the Government does in effect prohibit the circulation of the dollar in the interior, and will only give two and a half Itzebus in exchange when Japanese take their dollar to the Mints, (or that there are extortions or bribes which bring it down to that), but we shall never be in a position to prove it: and Her Majesty's Envoy, I know, believes it a very profitless, and not a very dignified or politic course, to persist in assertions reflecting on the character of the Government, which he cannot support by proof, and they meet by a flat denial.

It seems probable that they have the means of purchasing the produce, or otherwise working the silver mines in Japan, so as to obtain the bullion at a less rate than two and a half itzebus for a dollar weight. Of course by so much less as they can thus obtain it, the exchange of dollars is a dead loss of revenue. If this be the fact, it is vain to hope the Japanese Government will frankly and honestly subject themselves to this loss, whatever treaty stipulations may require to the contrary.

The second subject for consideration has relation to the various impediments traceable more or less distinctly to Japanese Officials, in the way of trade; and restrictions not in accordance with the treaty, or the free sales and purchase of goods.

The non-observance or enforcement of contracts, the Committee place at the head of these, and no doubt it is a serious greivance. Within the last month, it is true, greater efforts have been made by the Japanese Authorities here, to fulfil this obligation than in all the antecedent period; yet this, I fear, is rather to be traced to circumstances connected with the present political situation, than any settled determination to give effect to contracts.

But in reference to a practical remedy being found, I confess, I am not sanguine. In China, I am told,—after twenty years of effort and experience, little progress has been made in this direction, though precisely the same grievance exists. So much so, that a mode of transacting business has grown up, which, except in the case of Chinese of well established character, rarely leaves it in the power of the native dealer to inflict loss upon the Foreign merchant. In exceptional cases, where this has not been done, an appeal to the native authorities, in nine cases out of ten, leads but to one of two results. If the Chinese dealer is a man of means and only dishonest, he is squeezed as long as he has anything squeezable,—for the benefit of the Mandarins and their subordinates, if poor, he may get a bambooing or imprisonment, but in neither case does the Creditor get anything for his pains.

Something may be done by presistent representations and remonstrances, but I fear it will be long before either my best exertions on the spot, or those of Her Majesty's Envoy at Yeddo, will remove all cause of complaint under this head. It is true the Governor, upon more than one occasion, has proposed to take off the head of the defaulter by way of a caution to others—and possibly it might be effective—but I confess to some scruples in accepting such composition for the payment of debt; and some doubt wether it would be as satisfactory to the plaintiff as even a small dividend.

The official interference with the sale of Japanese produce is, I conceive a much more serious evil. I wish I could honestly tell you I thought it easier of remedy. I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind, that the grievance exists to the full extent stated, but the evidence is unproducible, and were it otherwise in any one or two cases, the only result would be a more secret and astute mode of going to work for the same end. The spirit of official meddling and restriction seems a part of the very constitution of Japan. The Government and whole class of officials seem incapable of a abstaining, or even understanding how the country could be governed without it. The ruling classes believe the country is being ruined, as it is, by too large and unrestricted foreign trade. The Ministers tell Her Majesty's envoy this nearly every time he sees them. They have long been urgent, on the alleged ground of public opinion and general discontent from the enhanced price of every thing (attributed exclusively to foreign trade) for the deferring of the opening of any other ports. And they urge it on the double ground, of a necessity for the country, and to prevent a revolution or sanguinary outbreak, which would be fatal to Foreigners themselves, and possibly put an end to all relations. The late menace of general massacre was referred to by them as a proof of the truth of their statements on this head. Whether this restrictive and retrograde policy is founded on Japanese views of Political economy, combined with the hostility, on other purely political grounds, of a large party among the ruling classes, or the result of a hostile public opinion and general discontent with a view to prevent a catastrophe, is open to question. Whether in fact, the repeated menace of attack and series of assassinations have a political origin, and are to be taken as part of a policy which has been carried out either by the Government of the country, or in spite of it, by those who wish to create political troubles, is matter for grave consideration: and a question, on which even the Foreign Representatives are not unanimous. But as respects the hope of inducing the Japanese Authorities, under such circumstances, to abstain from meddling, with a vew to promote and not restrain the free development of trade, I confess I see little of promise in the future. When pressed on this subject, they have even hinted, by no means obscurely, to one of the Foreign Representatives at Yeddo, that there were more evils than breaking a Treaty, if it should be found really ruinous to a country in it's operation; and upon another occasion they proposed openly to seek the consent of all the treaty powers, to a limitation to be fixed for all articles of export for a term of years, especially Oil, Silk, Tea and Vegetable Wax. I am authorised to mention these facts of deep interest to you all, and in order to show you clearly, how great the difficulties to be encountered in any efforts to secure the full and honest execution of treaties, in respect to trade, with a Government that can deliberately contemplate the rupture of all Relations with Foreign Powers, as a lesser evil than a rigorous execution of treaties which they regard as impolitic and injurious, and have indicated plainly enough, that if they are driven to choose between a civil and a foreign war, they should not hesitate to accept the latter in preference.

The want of system in the Custom-house and inadequate wharfage accomodation are of all the obstacles to trade, those which may best admit of gradual and certain improvement, and I am quite ready to endeavour to give effect to your suggestions; and the same I should say in reference to the interference with labour and cargo-boats, respecting which, all you propose is I think perfectly reasonable.

We come now to the occupation of Land, in which the comittee speak of "unaccountable," and what has appeared to many, "vexatious" delays, in obtaining building sites. Yet nothing admits of more easy explanation. I need hardly remind you that when the Port was first opened it was a question between the Japanese Authorities and the Foreign Representatives which side of the Bay offered the most eligible site for the permanent objects of trade. The British and American Ministers both saw cogent reasons for preferring Kanagawa, in a permanent point of view; while the majority of the merchants, arriving by ones and twos seemed to find greater advantage in view of immediate facilities, on the Yokohama side, where the Japanese desired to fix them, and had gone to great expense with that object. Both may have been right from these separate points of view,—the Ministers looking to rational and permanent interests, the merchants to what was individual and temporary. That is a question which need not be discussed now, and it is not in fact before the meeting. But as there has been no little misconception (I do not wish to use any harder word) as to the real facts and the action of Her Majesty's Authorities, it may not perhaps be without advantage to all if I offer a few words in explanation in respect to the past, as tending to clear the way to a good understanding for the future.

We will not discuss who was right or wrong, or whether anything better could have been done at first, than to leave the question to be decided by events, the progress of the settlement being left to itself, in a great degree. It is no very grave reproach to those who have only temporary interests at stake, to charge them with preferring these to any future permanent advantages. So neither is it a very legitimate subject of reproach to Consul or Ministers, who by office are the representatives of interests that are national and permanent, if they should keep these constantly in view, as the more important, whatever may be the pressure of that which is individual and fleeting, and follow the line of duty thus indicated without fear, or seeking after popularity. Of course the two classes of interests cannot always be very perfectly reconciled to each other; and this will lead to a conflict of interests and opinions. But in such a contigency you have at least the satisfaction of knowing that neither the Consul nor Minister can have any personal interests to consult; they neither trade, nor deal in land. And it is going very far a-field for adverse motives, to attribute to either, petty feelings of spite and ill will, because British subjects may have thought their own views the best, and acted upon them to the best of their power, in a matter so nearly concerning their interests. I will not tell you therefore no such feeling has ever existed, because I will neither pay you nor myself, the bad compliment of assuming that you ever believed it possible, or that this could be a rational mode of explaining the difficulties you experienced in getting land. In truth, the impediment and sources of delay lay so completely on the surface, that but for the assertion in the letter, that they were considered unaccountable, I should fear to take up time by telling you, what all must know, and could apply for yourselves to the solution of the supposed mystery. However to make further misapprehension impossible, I will remind you that as the Japanese Authorities desired nothing better than that the merchants should settle themselves at Yokohama rather than at Kanagawa, the former needed no aid from Minister or Consuls to get all the land available for their purposes, into their hands; and things were allowed accordingly to take their own course, without official intervention or obstacle on my part, while an ample site was being secured on the opposite side of the Bay at Kanagawa, as a measure of precaution, if nothing more, to meet future contigencies. But in this interval, the few who had first arrived had got into their hands all the land available; and a cry arose, that there was no more room; and as fresh merchants arrived no more building sites could be obtained. This might perhaps have been foreseen when the Japanese offered the site: but as it did not particularly affect those who first arrived and were enabled to secure what they themselves wanted or desired, it had not prevented a settlement being formed. where no provision existed for increase or expansion. The question then arose, what was to become of Merchants arriving each successive month with equal claims as their predecessors to building sites, space, and accomodation to follow their vocation? Some of those already in possession may have had more than was really required for their legitimate wants,—and it was certainly true that they held their land without any legal or valid title, but to resume possession of the land, and re-destribute, in a more impartial way, the whole area already built over, was an undertaking open to many objections, besides its difficulty and the trouble it would entail, however consistent with legality, and even with strict justice. What then was to be done for the houseless and landless? The merchants were themselves powerless to obtain more than the Japanese Authorities had already assigned for the whole Foreign Settlements. It was under these circumstances that Her Majesty's Envoy came to their aid; and insisted, since the Japanese Government had made Yokohama the site, that the limits should be adequately extended and more land be given. It can hardly be supposed, by those who have the least experience of Japanese Officials and Local Conditions, that this could be effected without effort or expenditure of time. Even when a large additional tract was conceded in principle, it was still necessary that it should be cleared, by buying out and removing a considerable village population; and the Merchants who most desired land evinced no readiness to advance the necessary funds. Yet this was obviously the first step towards obtaining possession. Not only the land then had to be obtained by the unaided efforts of Her Majesty's Envoy, but the funds, and they were finally obtained from the Japanese Government by him, as an advance on the security of the land. The ground too was, after this, cleared and surveyed. The process of clearance was a slow one, with infinite difficulty effected, and it proved a source both of delay and difficulty, which can be deemed unaccountable by those only who never considered the circumstances. And yet this same process of eviction and clearing land in occupation is notoriously difficult; and often a very slow operation in many countries more civilized than Japan, especially when people are forcibly dispossessed for the benefit of others, and those of an alien race. Even then, unless the whole tract, as in the old site, was in the first instance to pass into the large grasp of a few, not unwilling to invest their funds in land as a stock in trade, more or less to the prejudice of all who might be less amply provided with funds, and certainly to the damage of all who might come after, it was obviously necessary some principle of allotment and distribution should be agreed upon, and certain conditions of tenure, in order that every one might possess a clear legal title to his property. But to any such arrangement, however useful or obviously necessary, there were necessarily many parties, all of whom must be consulted, as they had each a voice in the matter: the Foreign Consuls and Local Japanese Authorities here, the Ministers both Foreign and Japanese at Yeddo. Is there any one here who thinks agreement on such matters, involving both principle and detail, is so simple and easy a matter that no differences of opinion could arise—no impediments or causes of delay and difficulty? I trust to have sufficiently explained then, why those who desired land, after the Old Location had been all absorbed and appropriated by the first comers, could not immediately get their wants supplied. So far from the delays already experienced being "unaccountable" I cannot help thinking, as I look back on all that has been gone through, that the most unaccountable of all things would have been the absence of delays and serious difficulty. It is at all events in my power to assure you, that no exertion has ever been wanting, either on the part of Her Majesty's Envoy or myself, for their removal: and I am happy to be able also to inform you that the last of the difficulties (as I hope, and so far as I know) has now been removed.

The conditions of tenure have been settled, as you will find them embodied in the printed Land-Regulations, and form of lease or "Certificate of Title" on the table, subject only to the final confirmation of the Japanese and Foreign Ministers, in which I do not anticipate any difficulty, as they have already been submitted in draft and approved. It is in the nature of a leasehold tenure; transferable, without fine or charge of rent, in perpetuity; the next best thing to a freehold, and equivalent in all but the rent. You will perceive only one scale of rental has been referred to, nevertheless it seems desirable here, as at Nagasaki that a difference should be made between front, middle and back lots. The rental for land demanded by the Japanese Authorities does not appear unreasonable, and they assure my Colleagues and myself that it is estimated on the actual value in the locality to Japanese. It is 10,875 momme for one troboo, a troboo being 6 feet square; which is little more than a tempo according to the present rate of exchange. In round numbers that would give for a square area of 100 troboo, that is 600 square feet a rent charge of 108⅞ tempos, a little more than 6 itzebus and as there are 4840 square yards to an acre, unless I have made any mistake in the calculation, they offer you building ground at the rate of 144 itzebus or, say at the present rate of exchange, about $57 per acre.[*] But as the front lots are undoubtedly more valuable thanthe middle or back lots, it would probably be fairer—as the Government demands for the whole area, as laid down on the plan before you, a sum equivalent to the rate specified—to fix different rentals for the different lots according to situation. Nothing however has been finally determined on this point yet, and I am quite ready to hear any opinions on the subject. The total amount paid for clearing the ground has been $10,211,66 of which $3398,66 was raised by the sale of choice in lots, and the remainder has been advanced by the Government to be repaid without interest, as the remaining lots are taken up. I hope shortly now to see the streets according to the plan laid down, and all the lots acquired fenced in, when nothing stands in the way of the proprietors turning them to account, and building such accomodation as they require.

Finally, as to the security to life and property which is the first and most essential condition to any development of trade. I appreciate the reserve the Committee have manifested in dealing with a subject, which, if it has its special dangers and difficulties has also it's paramount interest; and if I am contrained in some degree to follow their example I am sure you will believe it is from no indifference, either to your security or your natural desire for information. The steps recently taken by Her Majesty's Envoy, in concert with the Representatives of France, Prussia, and Holland, while it must satisfy you that he regards in the most serious light whatever menaces your security, is also a sufficient indication that he thought some considerable danger existed; or at all events, that there was that in your position and of Foreigners generally in Japan, which rendered it an imperative duty in him to take some decisive step. Whether this may prove successful and attain the objects he and his colleagues have in view—as fully or as promptly as I would feign hope—it is impossible in the present state of pending negotiations, to say with any certainty. In the mean time his temporary removal here among you, is itself a security and a pledge of safety, for it lessens the danger of any attack, by increasing the responsibility of the Government, and gives it therefore additional motives to prevent it. And when he leaves us, either to return to Yeddo or to proceed elsewhere, you may rest assured the security of your position here will equally occupy his attention. It was not his own personal security he came here to ensure, but the improvement of yours and our position generally in Japan; and, whatever steps he may feel called upon to take, I am authorized to assure you all, that they will be taken with due deliberation, having in view the equal necessity of averting by every means in his power any interruption to trade, or disaster to yourselves. I would only say in conclusion, that I am sure you will readily see the necessity of contributing to this end by avoiding to the utmost, all causes of quarrel or collision with the Japanese, either Officials or others, and by abstaining from all unnecessary exposure in going about the Settlement after dark; with such precautions I trust this alarm of dangers menacing Foreigners generally, will, like many preceding, pass over without more serious consequences, and that it may be with permanent advantage to our future relations.

After some desultory conversation on the subject of a Church—no one having any further observations to make on the subject announced for discussion—the Consul concluded by suggesting the desirability of forming a committee to give effect to the wishes of the Community regarding the erection of a Church.

It was then proposed by Mr. S. Maine that Messrs. Ross, Clarke, Marshall, and Bell, with the Consul as Chairman, should form the Committee.

Mr. Bush seconded the motion.

Mr. Boyle thought the affairs of State should be finished before those of Church be introduced. He therefore proposed that the other topics touched on in the merchants' letter be discussed before this Meeting. This Motion finding no seconder fell to the ground.

Mr. Marshall proposed and Mr. Boyle seconded a vote of most cordial thanks to the Consul for the manner in which he had conducted the Meeting, for the admirable statement he had made, and for the valuable information given upon all that concerned them.

The Meeting was then dissolved.

(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE,
H. B. M.'s Acting Consul for Kanagawa.
True Copy, F. Blekman.

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[*] Note by the Chairman,—There was an error here. It was found later that the rate stated was per mensem and not per annum, thus multiplying the rate by 12 for the year, or say $684 per acre.

Vessels Built, &c.—In 1859, there were built and registered in the United Kingdom, 755 timber sailing vessels, tonnage 128,273, and 44 timber steam vessels, tonnage 1,843; 34 iron sailing vessels, tonnage 19,004, and 106 iron steam vessels, tonnage 36,160; a total of 939 vessels, tonnage 185,970; a decrease of nearly 23,000 tons from 1858. The number of colonial-built vessels, registered in British ports, was 18, tonnage 8,292, all from North American colonies. Of foreign-built vessels registered, there were 60, tonnage 15,840, a considerable decrease on 1858. There were 640 sailing vessels, and 31 steam vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, of which the total tonnage was 170,487, wrecked in the year 1859, a considerable increase on the previous year; and 82 vessels were broken up, tonnage 8,775.—*Parl: Doc:*

Wrecks.—In 1859 there was a great increase in the loss of life in casualties on or near our own coasts, chiefly attributable to the violent gales in October and November. The total number of lives lost was 1,645, against 340 in 1858, of which 446 were lost in the Royal Charter, and 424 in the Pomona. The total number of vessels wrecked, or suffering other casualties, was 1,416, the tonnage being 222,926, and the hands employed 19,538, exclusive of passengers. Of the vessels, 1,221 were either British or colonial, 188 foreign, and 7 not ascertained. The total losses amounted to 585, serious damages to 831. The loss of property is computed at 893,000*l.* on cargoes, and 870,000*l.* for the vessels, of which only 688,984*l.* is known to have been covered by insurances. The total number of lives saved was 2,332, of which 291 were by life-boats, 260 by rocket and mortar apparatus, 1,009 by luggers, coast-guard boats, &c.; 766 by ships and steamboats, and 6 by individual exertion. For gallantry in saving life, 207 rewards were given.—*Parl: Doc:*

"LOOT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir,—In your paper of the 28th ultimo, I observe an inquiry from your correspondent, "Philolog," as to the meaning of the term "loot."

It is simply the Hindustani for plunder. Noun, "loot," plunder; verb, "loona," to plunder.

This is one of the many examples of Hindustani words generally used in English conversation in India, which gradually come into use at home, amongst the oldest and most familiar of which is perhaps the slang term "That's the cheez," for "That's the thing," "cheez" being Hindustani for "thing."

Except in case of great abbreviation, or where there is no English word to convey the meaning we require, the introduction of foreign words into our own language, whether Hindustani or French, may be considered merely affectation.

I cannot conclude, however, without noticing perhaps the most sensible example we have of the adoption of an Indian term, viz., for our telegraphic message. I was much amused a short time ago at the immense amount of learned disquisition, especially in the *Times*, on the word telegram, the real origin of which I have often felt surprised at not having seen in print.

Any one who has been in India must remember the curious pronunciations by natives of many English proper names, as well as of other words for which they have no translation in Hindustani; generally abbreviating a long difficult expression, and sometimes even changing altogether the pronunciation.

On the introduction of the telegraph into India, there being no Hindustani word, the natives were obliged to attempt English, and the easiest way they could manage to pronounce telegraphic message was "telegram." This being an easy abbreviation was at once picked up and adopted by the English in India, and then came home in the same way that we got "loot," from India, and now again from China.—I am, &c. J. L. R.

—*Daily News*, Jan. 10.

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received this Mail.

748—Hook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, 1st vol.
749—Mottley's United Netherlands, 2 vols.
750—Autobiography of Dr. A. Carlyle.
751—Memoirs of Port Royal, 3 vols.
752—Life of Haldane Stewart.
509—Wellington's Despatches, vol. VII.
235—Gosse's Romance of Natural History.
236—Kitto's Bible Illustrations, 8 vols.
2708—Head's The Horse and its Rider.
2709—Emerson's The Conduct of Life.
2710—Principles of Beauty.
1298—Hind's Narrative of the Canadian Expedition, 2 vols.
1292—Osborne's Japanese Fragments.
1985—The House on the Moor, 3 vols,
Shanghai, March 7th, 1861.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

THE MAIL CARD showing the proposed movements of the Peninsular & Oriental Company's Packets in 1861 approved by H. M. Postmaster-General.

North-China Herald Office,
tf December 28th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

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tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

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tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

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AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
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Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

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GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
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27de YOKUHAMA. JAPAN.

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

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WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.
New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

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12jy London, May, 1860.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Mar 8	Armistice	B. bark	358	Richardson	Nagasaki	Mar —	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 8	Admiral Hamelin	Fr. bk	514	Roullard	Brest	Aug 21	Coals	H I M Government
.. 8	Carthage	B. str.	500	Bolton	Hongkong	Mar —	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 8	Pescatore	Fr. sh	691	Lacombe	Rio de Janeiro	Oct 21	Coals	Vaucher, Frères
.. 9	Ellen Masters	B. ship	498	Pearse	Fuchau		Wood	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 10	Granada	A. schr	331	Taylor	Ningpo	Mar 7	Sundries	Howard and Co
.. 10	Argus	Ha. bg	168	Mortensen	do	.. 5	do	
.. 10	Emperor	B. bark	337	Hodson	Nagasaki	.. 5	do	
.. 10	Beaver	A. ship	727	Smith	Australia			Russell and Co
.. 11	Emma	N. G. bk	240	Haseloop	Hongkong		Sundries	T. Kroes and Co
.. 13	Rodrigo	Sp. bg			Manila			Order
.. 13	St. Theodosius	Rus str	312	Kohler	Ningpo	Mar —	Teas	Olyphant and Co
.. 14	Geo. Washington	B. ship	441	Dempster	London	Oct 4	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 14	Bertha Köhn	Ha. sch	148	Schultz	Swatow	Feb 24	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 14	Marmora	B. bark	363	Lyell	Nagasaki	Mar 10	Sundries	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Mar 8	Queen of England	B. ship	876	Oates	Hongkong	Ballast	Johnson and Co
.. 10	James Lemon	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Kanagawa		Lindsay and Co
.. 10	Magna Bona	B. ship	584	Tyson	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 10	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Fine	Guam	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co
.. 11	White Falcon	A. ship	1372	Drummond	Fuchau	Ballast	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 11	Lord Clarendon	B. brig	273	Cameron	N.Y. v Ningpo	Tea, &c.	Birley, Worthington and Co
.. 11	New York	B. bark	336	Kœnig	Swatow	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 11	Alma	Da. bg	177	Bang	Tien-tsin	Re-expts.	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 11	Persévérant	Fr. bk	221	Doucet	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	H. Beng-tee
.. 11	Carthage	B. str.	500	Bolton	Hkong & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 12	New York	A. schr	81	Sweeney	Ningpo	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 13	Emma	B. schr	110	West	do	Sun., &c.	Captain
.. 13	Syrian	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	Nagasaki	do	A. R. Tilby

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Dove (57)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Lieut C G Bullock	60
Flamer (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Lieut Bingham	60
Janus (74)	H M gun-boat	.. *	..	..	Davidson	..
Reynard	H M steam-sloop	6	..	..	J G Goodenough	200
Scout	H M steamer	..	..	..	J. Corbett	..
Waterman (58)	H M steamer	3	..	..	L Brine	40
Avalanche	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Comte d'Osery Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. Protet	..
Dryade	H I M st frigate	..	..	..	le Sédaiges	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Marne	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Freycinet	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	MacDonnell	..
Dacotah,	U S ship	..	..	..		..
Arcona	Pru. st.-fri.	..	..	..	Sundewall	..
Elbe	Pru. Transport	..	..	..		..
Thetis	Pru. frigate	..	..	..		..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*IN HARBOUR.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. P. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Bio Bio, 17th Aug.; Antagonist, 19th Oct.; Sir R. Abercrombie, 7th Nov.; Ziba, 21st do.; Glenclune 13th Dec.; and Empress of India, 15th do.

Liverpool—Sillery, 11th May; America, 3d July; Recruit, 6th Oct.; John Norman, 10th do.; Coromandel, 20th do.; Egean, 5th Nov.; Allison, 17th do.; Sharpshooter, 1st Dec.; and Clara Novello, 22d do.

Cardiff—Juliana, 14th Aug.; Cornelius, Sept. 5th; Anna Maria, 6th do.; Amelia, 9th do.; William Darley, 30th do.; Imperial, 18th Oct.; and Granger, 7th Nov.

Deal—Coleroon, 24th Sept.

Newcastle—Louise, 5th Oct.; and Adriatic, 11th do.

Plymouth—Bucephalus, 8th June.

Gibraltar—Energy, Aug. 14th.

Shields—Naval Brigade, 14th Nov.

Cowes—Eloise, 24th Oct.

Newport—Pacific, 13th Dec.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	23	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	—	3	2 & 31	29	—	27	28	25	25	27	—	3
	bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	—	11	17	12	14	19	17
1861	Monthly	2 & 29	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	bi-monthly	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Aalotar	Feb 4	Rus. sh	766	Bockleman	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	18th inst
Admiral Hamelin	Mar 8	Fr. bk	514	Boullard	H I M Government		
Ann	Jan 25	B. bark	800	Walker	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Hongkong	Early
Archimedes	Mar 3	Bre. sch		Akenburg	Order		
Armistice	Mar 8	B. bark	358	Richardson	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	18th inst
Argus	Mar 10	Ha. bg	174	Mortensen	Order	Ningpo	Imdt.
Asia	Feb 22	B. bark	306	Tough	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Amoy	16th inst
Beaver	Mar 10	A. ship	727	Smith	Russell and Co		
Beemah	Jan 26	B. ship	887	Pickernell	W. R. Adamson and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Bertha Köhn	Mar 14	Ha. sch	148	Schultz	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Berwick Walls	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Contest	Feb 18	Fr. str.		Lynch	H I M Government		
Cordouan	Feb 12	Fr. bk	268	Revel	Siemssen and Co	Swatow	
Cornelia L. Bevan	Mar 7	B. bark	330	Pedersen	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	cld 13 inst
Crimea	Jan 18	B. ship	478	Tucker	Dent and Co		
Dora	Nov 28	B. ship	854	Rose	Blain, Tate and Co		
Egmont	Oct 24	B. ship	668	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Eliza & Ella	Dec 24	A. ship	799	Lunt	Olyphant and Co	New York	
Earl of Chester	Mar 7	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Gilman and Co		
Ellen Masters	Mar 9	B. bark	498	Pearse	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Emma	Mar 11	N. G. bk	240	Haseloop	T. Kroes & Co		
Emma	Mar 7	B. brig	121	Douglas	Dow and Co		
Emperor	Mar 10	B. bark	337	Hodson	Order		
Faust	Mar 7	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Franz	Feb 4	Ha. bg	110	Catenhusen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoor	
Ganges	Mar 5	B. str.	742	Bowen	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	22d inst*
George Washington	Mar 14	B. ship	442	Dempster	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Gharra	Dec 19	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves		
Glencoe	Dec 13	B. ship	746	Hutton	Dent and Co	London	Early
Granada	Mar 10	A. schr	331	Taylor	Howard and Co		
Greifswald	July 13	Pru. bk	452	Kreuschner	A. R. Tilby	Fuchau	Imdt.
Harkaway	Feb 28	B. ship	985	Stephens	Fletcher and Co		
Helene	Mar 4	Da. sch	120	Boysen	Siemssen and Co		
La Ville d'Agen	Jan 18	Fr. sh.	715	Foursan	Vaucher, Frères		
Louisa	Mar 6	B. schr	95	Snowden	Dent and Co	Ningpo	cld 13 inst
Madras	Dec 24	Fr. sh.	1237	Letenvre	Order		
Madras	Feb 22	Bre. bk	340	Sauman	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Imdt.
Marmora	Mar 14	B. bark	363	Lyell	Russell and Co		
Maryland	Mar 2	A. bark	200	Friend	Frazar and Co	Tientsin	cld 14 inst
Mary & Louisa	Feb 27	A. bark	497	Jones	Russell and Co	New York	Early
May Queen	Mar 1	A. schr	143	Buckminster	Frazar and Co		
Ngapahi	Jan 21	B. ship	545	Spence	Russell and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	234		Order		
Notos	Feb 27	Ha. bk	406	Iebsen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
P. C. Kinch	Mar 3	Da. bk	347	Kohn	Siemssen and Co		
Pescatore	Mar 8	Fr. sh	691	Lacombe	Vaucher, Frères	Saigon	
Potosi	Feb 15	B. ship	466	Johnson	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rodrigo	Mar 13	Sp. bg			Order		
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Souvenance	Mar 5	Fr. sh.	797	Chauvelon	Vaucher, Frères		
St. Theodosius	Mar 13	Rus str	312	Kohler	Olyphant and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Ta Yung *Tug*	July 9	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Tsar	Mar 7	A. ship	470	Townsend	Bull, Purdon and Co	Nagasaki	16th inst
Victor Emmanuel	Jan 18	B. ship	955	Renney	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Ville de Montpellier	Dec 7	Fr. sh	735	Got	H I M Government		
Wanderer	Mar 4	A. schr	175	West	Augustine Heard and Co	Ningpo	cld 14 inst

[56 *Merchant Vessels.*] * With the Mails for Europe.

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1*st July*, 1860, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw* *China*	*Raw* *Japan*	*Thrown*	TOTAL bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 1	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong	1,319			1,319			
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,309	29		2,338			
.. 18	Jubilee,	764	London	32		5	37	17	25	457
Aug 2	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,864	168	8	2,040			1
.. 18	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,295	204	3	2,502			
.. 24	Challenger,	698	London	3,710	14	7	3,731		4	
Sept 5	Emeu, str.,	907	Hongkong	3,791	746	21	4,558			
.. 9	Ballarat,	712	London	2,820	368		3,188			19
.. 10	Hellespont, str.,	330	Hongkong	40			40			
.. 12	Lucknow,	402	London	1,429	215	34	1,678	8		16
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	69			69			
.. 21	Cadiz, str.,	481	do	2,022	386	2	2,410			
Oct 5	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,050	399	19	2,468			
.. 5	Assyrian,	555	London	1,909	407		2,316	8		
.. 9	Livingston,	535	do	1,085	596		1,681		6	67
.. 18	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	2,617	357	10	2,984			4
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do	1,085	42	17	1,144			4
.. 26	Wynaud,	521	London	1,442			1,442	25		68
.. 26	Kate Carnie,	549	do	1,521			1,521			
.. 29	Hellespont, str.,	330	Hongkong	26		7	33			
.. 31	Palmerston,	397	London	782	2		784			
Nov 4	Imperatriz, str.,	1311	do	1,038	259	18	1,315			
.. 7	Ocean Mail,	630	do	2,801	40		2,841			
.. 9	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,931	278	6	2,215			
.. 10	Pama Filipina	800	Amoy & Manila	3						
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	1,807	394	10	2,211			
.. 27	Solent,	732	London	2,304	182	5	2,491	82		
Dec 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,416	128	27	2,571			
.. 22	Aerolite,	911	London	2,647		1	2,648	48	15	29
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	2,129	178	27	2,334			
Jan 3	Cambalu,	499	London				1,414			
.. 6	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,387	314	113	2,814			
.. 25	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,384	335	61	2,780			
.. 27	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	4		12	19			
.. 31	Tung Yu,	1136	London	1,704		3	1,707	72	6	
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,999	23	201	2,223			
.. 22	Cadiz, str.,	481	do	910	383	170	1,463	8		
Mar 5	Bacchante,	717	London	1,351	7	19	1,377	6		270
.. 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,826	94	212	2,132			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1860, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
Oct 16	Phantom,	1174	New York,	427:70		
Dec 2	Swordfish,	1035	New York,	274:66	103	
.. 10	Pursuit,	603	New York,	75:95	65	
Jan 2	Star King,	428	New York,	70:33		
Feb 11	Sportsman,	626	New York,	26:22	45	360
.. 26	Onward,	874	New York,	4:80		
Mar 11	Lord Clarendon,	273	New York,			

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)*—*from* 1*st July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 18	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,107		6,907	490,651	34,807	7,086			2,375	44;701	120,315	219,286	709,937
Augt 24	*Challenger,*	698	London,	20,956		31,639	3,024		55,619	114,020	8,472		11,669	22,060	145,359		301,580	357,19
Sept 9	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	277,696	101,565	16,487		8,933	404,681	20,415	2,393		2,028	1,200	48,169		75,205	479,886
... 12	*Lucknow,*	402	London,	78,640	46,749				125,389	37,752	9,177		4,149	3,793	12,600	400	67,871	193,260
Oct. 5	*Assyrian,*	556	London,	167,643		18,241			185,884	35,701	5,803		2,434	228	177,000		221,168	407,0[illegible]
... 9	*Livingston,*	535	London,	278,948		7,285	4,720		290,953	102,356	19,761	966	5,454	6,737	57,707		192,981	483,934
... 21	*Koh-i-noor,*	303	Liverpool,						59,767									59,767
... 26	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	236,399	18,701	504	9,405		265,009	79,337	6,449		13,907	8,583	16,183		124,459	389,468
... 26	*Kate Carnie,*	549	London,	268,899		10,545	4,333		283,777	73,989	7,393	708	2,588	7,741	106,441		198,860	482,637
... 31	*Palmerston,*	397	London,	356,141					356,141	39,787	2,671		977	3,512	5,209		52,156	408,297
Nov. 4	*Imperatriz, str.,*	1311	London,			36,401			36,401	59,624	6,224		13,464	3,412	13,069	8,880	104,673	141,074
... 7	*Ocean Mail,*	630	London,	174,621	36,575	19,333	37,163		267,692	37,976	2,911		2,479	5,068	43,519		96,953	364,645
... 27	*Solent,*	732	London,	366,765			24,728		391,493	76,514	3,457	968	2,561	27,412	88,307	5,867	205,086	596,579
Dec. 17	*Congo,*	334	Glasgow,	214,704					214,704									214,704
... 22	*Aerolite,*	911	London,	266,673	9,047		49,033		324,753	134,377	35,174	12,320	8,468	22,091	99,207		311,637	636,390
Jan. 3	*Cambalu,*	499	London,	340,280	8,427	9,760	18,247		376,714	49,370	20,017		1,461	15,428	1,407	11,915	99,598	476,312
... 31	*Tung Yu,*	1136	London,	613,475	74,544		170,733		858,752	55,068	12,035		5,809	9,608	47,496		130,016	988,768
Feb. 10	*Sir Isaac Newton,*	406	Liverpool,	369,696	2,320		2,604		374,620	17,845	20,672		619	5,195	63.277		107.608	482,228
Mar. 3	*Bacchante,*	717	London,	474,689		11,665	5,512	12,923	504.789	3,266	11.199				37,316		51.781	556.570

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1*st July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
Oct. 16	*Phantom,*	1174	New York,			17,932		337	18,269	511,861	14,811	499	10,935	240,025	194,425		972,556	990,825
Dec. 2	*Swordfish,*	1035	New York,	71.968		3,129	135		75,232	383,752	23,539	2,000	31,823	137,356	126,755	13,745	718,970	794,202
... 10	*Florence,*	1045	New York *vià* Fuchau,			170,855			170,855		1,743	521	476		508		3,248	174,103
Dec. 11	*Pursuit,*	603	New York,	23,585					23,585	271,857	64,209	12,711	41,175	43,112	70,024		503,688	527,273
Jan. 2	*Star King,*	428	New York,						39,788	264,367	28,533		46,186	18,444	25,747		383,277	423,065
Feb. 11	*Sportsman,*	626	New York,						111,724	306.801	23.193	2,643	62.393	33.417	54.499		482,946	594,670
... 26	*Onward,*	874	New York,					150,014	150,014	148,173	21.221		17,855	25.639	23.245	222,477	530,610	680,624
Mar. 11	*Lord Clarendon,*	273	New York,	21,168	18.835	8,000			48,003	45,760	3,055		18.513	5,721	4,744		77,793	125,796

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